





Is this right, is it consistent with justice and the principles of our free institutions? We think not. There should be in our state uniformity and consistency in the opinions of our judges, on questions of criminal law. This is not the case, and never can be, under our present system. The citizens of the different circuits are subject to different laws, and to different punishments. This is an evil that should be remedied; we think it might be, with much benefit to the community. In many of the states an appeal in case of life or death, is authorized. This is forbidden, perhaps, wisely by our constitution, but may not, in a great measure, the full benefit of an appeal be had, by requiring of each circuit judge to take notes of all important questions discussed before, and decided by him, on the trials of all persons for felonies and misdemeanors; and to meet and confer at some designated place, at some convenient season of the year, with the balance of the judges of the circuit courts? These judges, when assembled, might settle the criminal law, and their opinions being reported and published, would in a short time produce a uniformity of decision throughout the state. We throw out the above for the reflection and consideration of our brethren of the type, and gentlemen of the legislature. In Louisville we are confident that a court specially designated for the trial of criminal cases, should be established. The present system will not answer; there is manifest injustice, if not cruelty in the long confinement of persons charged with offences in the county of Jefferson, & with the unceremonious precipitation of criminal trials in that county. This arises from the want of another court. Louisville is entitled to a separate criminal court, her numerous population composed of every variety of character, and her extensive trade render it almost indispensable; and justice and good policy require an increase of salary for the judges of her courts. We discover that the honest money-saving people of Pennsylvania, give their judges who reside in Philadelphia, a larger salary than is allowed to her other judges. This is just and right in itself. Their expenses are necessarily more, and their salaries should be greater. We will continue this subject hereafter.

#### COURT OF APPEALS.

Monday, October 14.

##### CAUSES DECIDED.

Wheat & Taylor vs McCroskey & Bailey, decree, Adair: reversed, and cause remanded.  
John Beauchamp vs Sneed and Milam, decree, Woodford: affirmed.  
Wm. F. Murray, adm'r. vs Jenkin Phillips, decree, Jefferson: affirmed.  
Cyrus C. Tevis vs Jos. H. Tevis, ex'or &c., decree, Madison: affirmed.  
Lee and Graham vs Arthur Fox, judgment, Mason: reversed, and cause remanded for a new trial.  
CALL OF THE DOCKET.  
Sanders' heirs vs Buskirk, judgment, Owen: re-argued.  
Marshall vs Goodwin &c., judgment, Owen: re-argued.  
Hamilton's heirs vs Hunt and wife, decree, Bourbon:  
Same vs Brown, decree, Bourbon:  
Jones vs Cromwell, judgment, Nicholas: affirmed.  
Cromwell vs Clay, judgment, Nicholas:  
Same vs Dougherty, judgment, Nicholas: causes argued.

Tuesday, October 15.

##### CAUSES DECIDED.

Henry Dion, adm'r. vs Ch. Campbell, decree, Warren, reversed, and cause remanded for a decree in conformity to the opinion of this court.  
Lewis vs Wm. Whipple, decree, Mason, affirmed, with damages on the damages.  
Wm. T. Winlock vs Winlock's heirs, decree, Green: reversed.  
Benjamin Bosworth vs John Brand, judgment, Fayette: reversed.  
ORDERS, CALL OF THE DOCKET, &c.  
Reuben Obler vs Wm. Taylor, judgment, Lincoln: motion for a supersedeas overruled.  
Levin P. Merrill vs Ro. Tevis, judgment, Bracken: supersedeas granted.  
Major, a man of color, vs Pulliam's adm'r. (involving the will of Agnes Pulliam), from Fayette: set for trial the 28th inst.  
Buckner S. Morris Bracken, was admitted as an attorney of the court.  
Mayes vs Smith, decree, Logan:  
Price and al vs Parf's adm'r's, decree, Madison:  
Wiseman, &c. vs Holderman's adm'r. decree, Hart:  
Ewing vs Conner, &c. decree, Taylor:  
Dawson vs Hutchison's adm'r's, decree, Greenup:  
Ross & Riffe vs Bledsoe, &c. decree, Casey:  
Dehaven vs Burch's adm'r's, decree, Breckenridge:  
Neal, &c. vs Robinsons, judgment, Franklin:  
Carter's adm'r. vs Kessinger, judgment, Hart:  
Coghill's heirs vs Burris, judgment, General Court:  
Bush vs Tuggle, judgment, Knox:  
Jordan vs Beard, judgment, Muhlenburg:  
Newby and wife vs Perkins' heirs, judgment, Madison:  
Pogue vs Barron, judgment, Mason:  
Cantorbury, &c. vs Smith, &c. judgment, Lawrence:  
Case vs Payne, decree, Montgomery: causes heard, the def'ts. in the two latter cases made default.

Wednesday, October 16.

##### CAUSES DECIDED.

John Thompson vs Darnall, adm'r. of John Allen, decree, Montgomery: affirmed.  
Isaac A. Clifford and Suc'ys, vs Geo. L. Cabiness, use of A. L. Bell, judgment, Muhlenburg: reversed.  
Dun. Mayes vs Jos. A. Smith, decree, Logan: reversed, with instructions to dissolve the injunction for \$100.

Thomas Jones vs John E. Cromwell, judgment, Nicholas: reversed, for error in sustaining the demurrer to the second plea.  
Th. Swearingen and al vs Zach. Fields and al, judgment, Fayette: affirmed.  
John E. Cromwell vs John Dougherty, judgment, Nicholas: affirmed.  
James Taylor vs Knox's ex'ors, decree, Franklin: reversed, and cause remanded for new proceedings.  
Payne's adm'r's vs Vivion Crosthwaite, judgment, Warren: affirmed.  
Frances Ralls vs Hughes and Hedges, decree, Montgomery: affirmed. The court in this case decide, that 20 years bars a widow from coming into equity to obtain dower in lands alienated by her husband.  
Lucy P. Todd, &c. vs Wm. Wheeler, &c. decree, Garrard: reversed. The court decided that the circuit court did right in setting aside the order of 1819, and giving the defendants the benefit of their length of possession; but that the court was premature in proceeding to a final decree at the same term; that an opportunity should be given the comp'ts to make repellant proof as to the length of possession, &c.

##### CAUSES HEARD.

Forman, &c. vs Ambler, &c. judgment, Mason:  
Hord, &c. vs Wells, judgment, Mason:  
Wells vs Hord, &c. judgment, Mason:  
Blanton vs Askins, judgment, Madison:  
Hilton vs Finch and wife, judgment, Nelson:  
Stansberry vs Simmons, decree, Bullitt:  
White vs Payne, &c. judgment, Anderson:  
Lewis' ex'ors. vs Stith, judgment, Nelson:  
Wilson, ex'ors. vs Percifull, judgment, Hardin: causes argued, and the defendants in the two latter cases made default.

Thursday, October 17.

##### CAUSES DECIDED.

Jos. Y. Jordan vs Dolson W. Beard, judgment, Muhlenburg: affirmed.  
John W. Woodruffe and al vs Bank of Com'th. judgment, Christian: (taken up as a delay case), affirmed, with damages.  
Ben. Stansberry vs Humphrey Simmons, decree, Bullitt: reversed, and cause remanded with directions to require the def't. in error to make a deed of general warranty for the 184 acres of land, with security, or to rescind the contract if he shall fail to make such conveyance.

Sanders' h's. vs Lewis Biskirk, judgment, Owen: (on a re-hearing,) former opinion, reversing the judgment of the court below, to stand unaltered.  
John Forsythe vs Forsythe's heirs, judgment, Pendleton: affirmed.

Th. Portwood vs Woodson, Powell and al, decree, Madison: reversed, the bills and cross bills against the Portwoods without prejudice to any suit at law upon Th. Portwood's covenant.

John Simpson vs Wm. C. Goodloe, decree, Garrard: affirmed.

##### MOTIONS, &c.

John C. Burnett vs Walker's adm'r's, judgment, Nelson: appeal dismissed, with damages because the record has not been filed.  
Th. Outten vs Wm. Palmateer, judgments for costs in this court in favor of each party were ordered to be set off.  
Laban Mains vs Joshua Bradford, judgment, Bracken: supersedeas granted.  
Robert McMichael, &c. vs Rosanna Taylor, decree, Anderson: rule against the appellants to revive the cause against the heirs of the appellee before the 1st Monday in November.

##### CALL OF THE DOCKET.

Walder, &c. vs Perry, judgment, Henry:  
Stratton's adm'r's vs Piery, &c. judgment, Floyd:  
McDonald vs Ford, judgment, Fayette:  
Craddock vs Riddetbarger, judgment, Adair:  
Ward vs Everitt, decree, Montgomery:  
Harris vs Smith, &c. decree, Pike:  
Sparks' heirs vs Smithers' adm'r's, decree, Owen:

Harless vs Prestons, judgment, Pike:  
Long vs Camp, judgment, Edmonson:  
Same vs Ray, judgment, Edmonson:  
Letcher vs Merrifield, judgment, Hardin:  
Grady vs Leavell, judgment, Todd: causes argued, the def'ts. in the six latter cases made default.

Morton's ex'or vs Barnett's heirs, judgment, Ohio:  
Jos. Berry vs Sine Berry, judgment, Hopkins: non-suits.  
Dunn's heirs vs John Dunn, decree, Henry:

Abraham Field vs Wm. Davis and al, decree, Bullitt:  
James Cumpston vs Geo. Swope, judgment, Greenup: orders to advertise.

Friday, October 18.

##### CAUSES DECIDED.

Com'th. for Abner Long vs Jesse H. Crump and al, judgment, Edmonson: affirmed.  
Joseph Harless vs John Preston, &c. judgment, Pike, for costs: reversed.  
John H. Pogue vs Henry A. Barren, judgment, Mason: reversed, for error without first trying the issue on the plea of *non tiel* record.

Wm. F. Hilton vs James Finch and wife, judgment, Nelson: reversed, for error in instructing that jury that the ex'or. was chargeable with interest on the money from the time it was reversed.

##### ORDERS.

Ch. Anderson and al vs John M. Gregg, Paymaster, &c. judgment, Bracken: supersedeas granted.  
Scott and Frost vs Samuel Spotts, judgment, Henderson: the def'ts. death suggested and time given to revive.

Gaines and al vs Buford, judgment, Campbell: revived in the name of the heirs of the appellee.

##### CAUSES HEARD.

Downing and al vs Major, decree, Woodford:  
Johnston vs Fuquay and al, 2 cases, decree, Ohio:  
Clarke vs Whitsett, decree, Barren:

Tilford and al vs Bank Ky. judgment, Bullitt:  
Behannon vs Broadwell, judgment, Woodford:  
Chiles vs Cooley and al, judgment, Nicholas:  
Taylor vs Elkin, judgment, Rockcastle:  
Engleman vs Engleman, judgment, Lincoln:  
Kennedy and wife vs C. H. Kent, Madison:  
Fry's adm'r's vs Rice, judgment, Harrison:

Causes heard on part of the pl'tfs. the def'ts making default.  
Claggett vs Force, judgment, Henry:  
Gosney's heirs vs Ellis, decree, Fayette:  
King vs Brummel, decree, Cumberland:  
Blaines vs Griffin, decree, Green:  
Rannels vs Taliaferro, &c. decree, Mason:

##### NOX-SUTTS.

John Yager vs Th. Haydon, judgment, Washington:  
Ben. Briggs vs Dillard Page, judgment, Lincoln:  
John H. Hanley vs Bank Com'th. &c. decree, Jessamine:  
Hugh Talbot, &c. vs John Collier, &c. decree, Nicholas:  
E. Pennington vs H. L. Doughty, judgment, Lincoln.

##### ORDERS TO ADVERTISE.

Geo. A. Bush vs Ben. Tuggle, judgment, Knox: reversed.  
Th. E. Wilson, ex'or, vs H. G. Percifull, judgment, Hardin: affirmed.  
Nimrod Canterbury and suc'ys vs Smith and Pearsoll, judgment, Lawrence: affirmed:  
Taylor, adm'r. of McGinnis vs Geo. Porter, decree, Boone: affirmed.  
Wm. Walker, &c. vs Randolph Parry, judgment, Henry: reversed.

Joshua Blanton vs Ch. G. Askins, judgment, Madison: reversed, for error in court in refusing leave to file a plea of usury.  
John Taylor vs Reuben H. Elkin, judgment, Rockcastle: affirmed.

Isaac Dehaven vs Burch's adm'r's, decree, Breckenridge: reversed, and cause remanded for new proceedings.  
Wm. C. Rannels vs Taliaferro, Ballenger, &c. decree, Mason: reversed, that Hickman may be made a party.

Walkers vs North, ex'or of Grace Price, will case, from Fayette, set for trial the 19th inst.

John L. Blaine of Franklin, was sworn as an attorney of the court.

The court on today reached No. 190 on the docket: but if the case of Rides, clerk of Fayette, is taken up on Monday, the day it is set for trial, it is probable very little progress will be made during the week in calling the docket.—*Commonwealth.*

From the (Frankfort) Commonwealth.  
THE LAST OF THE ROMANS.—When a man, in these degenerate days, performs an achievement worthy of note, or indicating resolution of spirit, or generosity of temper, he is forthwith honored with the title of Roman. Those who make use of the term, conceive that they have carried eulogy to its most extreme limit, and that there can be no improvement upon the commendation.—To our view, however, the title of Roman may, without any remarkable misnomer, be applied to a distinguished rogue, as well as a distinguished soldier. Rome in her greatest days, paid due worship to the God of thieves, and most of her great campaigns were undertaken with a special view to the spoils which the victor had a right to exact from the vanquished. We have at this side of our nation a man who is called "the old Roman," and is pronounced to be greater than any of the Romans! For the credit of the nation we are perfectly willing that this should pass for a gospel truth; but in granting this, we must claim for Kentucky the merit of having produced a young Roman in the person of BENJAMIN P. FOX.—On the fourth of October, the young Roman escaped from the dunce vile, into which his evil destiny had cast him—he scaled the walls of his prison and emerged into open day. True, he had to fly, but even in his flight there was nothing "inglorious" since he fled for what other men fight for liberty. This gained, he acted as became his character. Once more at large, his thoughts were turned on theft.—On the very night of his escape, he paid his respects to his favorite county of Woodford, and on this visit required nothing but a horse. Having procured this, he turned his course to the town of Columbus, in Ohio, where he arrived after encountering many perils, and swapping and borrowing a number of horses. In the State of Ohio, he could find much about the fate of his friends in captivity, and resolved to return alone and unaided, to attempt their rescue. With this view he made every preparation for scaling the walls of the prison; he had furnished himself with a great variety of false keys, and gathered together a ward-robe almost sufficient to clothe a regiment. Thus prepared for a signal demonstration, he recrossed the river, and had penetrated to within six miles of Frankfort, when he was again taken prisoner. A combination of unexpected accidents placed him in a predicament from which all his talents could not extricate him.

He came to the house of a respectable citizen of this county, and requested the family to provide breakfast. In appearance he was a large portly man, but to the observant eyes of the family, his flesh did not seem natural. In consequence of something outre about him, he was subjected to a series of questions which he did not regard as very polite, but rather tending to destroy the enjoyment of his meal. Some of the interrogatories were of such a pointed character, as to lead him to suppose that he was suspected, and he concluded that he had better retire. In walking in the direction of his horse he was met by three men advance-

ing towards the house with guns on their shoulders. The impression at once flashed upon his mind that they were coming to take him prisoner, and resolved that they should have a race for it; so off he started, and the men seeing him moving with such velocity joined in the chase. What was their amazement when they observed the fugitive throw off first a great coat—then a surtout, then a frock coat, then a close bodied coat, getting smaller and smaller at each shedding, and at last he was fairly on the track as slim and active a youth as would be found in a thousand. For had lost so much ground in getting clear of his incumbrances, that his pursuers had in a measure surrounded him, and he had to surrender. An explanation immediately took place, the men who had chased him, told him that they did not know who he was or why he took to his heels—he in reply assured them that he labored under a mistake, supposing that they were after him, that under any other supposition he could have walked to his horse and have rode off like a gentleman. He is once more a prisoner.

The keeper of the Penitentiary has furnished us with the following description of the horse, and a list of the clothing found in the possession of the young Roman. Falstaff swore that he would not march his men through Coventry—"that was flat," but Fox need not have been ashamed to have exhibited his company even at a regimental muster.

A brown horse, 16 hands high, about 8 years old, his hind feet and left fore-foot is white to the ankle, a small star, a white spot on the left side, slender made and gear marked. One drab great coat, half worn, red lining, sleeves lined with country linen.—One blue cloth dress coat, half worn. One olive brown frock coat, nearly new, with one side pocket, no lining in the skirt. One pair of light gray cassinet pants, lined with twilled cotton. One pair of blue cloth pantaloons—made plain before—Japan buttons on them. One blue cloth vest—metal buttons—black crisscross back in it. Two fine cambric shirts—and one coarse muslin do. One black Valence vest—green baize back—some what worn. Three silk handkerchiefs. Two 3 cornered cravats. Two black silk handkerchiefs. Two cravat stiffeners. Two pair of mixed woolen socks. One pair of fine Monroe shoes. One white fur hat, made by Boon Ingles, of Paris Ky. Two pocket knives. One old pocket book, with a pair of old ear-rings. A bunch of keys in the pocket of one of the pair of pants.

We have been also requested by Mr. Scott to say, for the information of those who have suffered from the invasions of the young Roman, that he gives the following account of the fine of his campaign and of the disposition of his cavalry.

That on the night of his escape, he stole a mare from Col. Steele of Woodford, rode her through Lexington, and five miles on the turnpike road, towards Paris—he then dismounted, and in a lane, a few hundred yards on the right hand side of the road. On that day he remained concealed, and at night he stole a grey horse, about two miles from the place where he left the mare—he was a light grey, dark mane and tail, and rode tolerably well, both trotting and pacing, thinks he was about six years old. He rode that horse to Ohio, and on the other side of Bainbridge about 14 miles from Chillicothe, on Twinn creek or Paint creek, he swapped him to a resident man he thinks by the name of Wm. McMinn, for a sorrel horse, on which horse he was chased by pursuers so closely, that he was compelled to abandon him about 20 miles on the side of Columbus. There in that neighborhood he stole a bay horse of gay appearance, that rode well. He rode him through Columbus, and about 12 miles above Dayton swapped him off for a brown horse, that he brought here. This information is given, as it may enable those whose horses have been stolen, to recover them, but they must remember that it is the story of a convict, and may not be altogether correct. With the recapture of Fox, the Penitentiary drew in all its outstanding claims—such we mean as had been prosecuted to judgment. The institution is now moving on with its full complement of accomplished inmates, a convincing evidence of two very material facts. The first is, that it is an improvement upon the savage and bloody code of our ancestors, and must bring down upon us the praise of being a people who are slow to shed blood. The second fact which it establishes is, that rogues bear a strong resemblance to mortgagors, for once a rogue always a rogue, may now be considered as a maxim in ethics, and the legislator who expects a Penitentiary to act as a school of reform "knows nothing," as old Leather stocking would say, "about natur."

From the New York Evening Star.  
Nor so much. The Columbia Telescope, a red hot nullifier, has the following hit at a recent toast drunk in this city:—

We are amused to find among the toasts given at a horticultural dinner in New York, the following most appropriate one. We were not before aware of the true antiquity of the doctrine of Nullification.

By the first Vice President, Philip Hone, Esq.—Nullification.—A noxious plant, first sown by an intruder into the garden of Eden: may it be effectually eradicated from the rice fields and cotton plantations of our beloved country.

So. "This is intended, we suppose, to mean, that the Devil was the first Nullifier. 'This is a piece of history about as sagacious as if the good ex-mayor (handing the toast-master's hammer as boldly as he was wont, of old, to handle the auctioneer's) should tell us, that he was lineally descended from the identical Hone, that king Tarkuin cut in two with a razor."

If a New York Mayor's learning can be supposed to extend as far as the common Jest-books, we presume that Mr. Hone remembers a somewhat parallel joke, at which a certain Dr. Sam Johnston was once worsted, by a whig adversary, to whom, in his overbearing way, he said, "Sir, do you know who was the first whig? It was the Devil." "Aye, Doctor"—was the answer—"But you must remember that he turned Tory, as soon as he got into Hell."

Let Mr. Hone remember, that the absolute government be the best, in Heaven—where alone we are to obey one, "whose service is perfect freedom"—yet as an earthly government, a despotism may not be the best even when wielded by Kendall, Van Buren & Co. Nullification too, might be a bad thing, in Paradise, when all were pure; and yet not altogether monstrous, foreign, and unnatural, in that rogue-paradise Washington.

But the witty Horticulturist seems to think Nullification a sort of Forbidden Fruit. We know that it grows on the tree of knowledge.

But its effects are somewhat different from the ancient apple. When we had eaten of it, not our eyes, but those of our plunderers were opened.

Earthquake in Cuba. By arrivals from Havana, we have received papers of that city to September 20th. A letter of the 23d August, from Santiago de Cuba, contains the following:

"On the 17th instant, at 19 minutes past 10, P. M. several shocks of an earthquake were felt in this city, more severe than usual. At 9 minutes past 11 o'clock, others still more severe; and 11 minutes past 5 on the following morning, two others. On the 20th, about half past 8, P. M. another shock, though slight, was felt, and several persons say they perceived two more. These events could not be regarded with indifference by a community which remembered the horrors of the great earthquake in 1678 and 1766. It was feared they might be the precursors of some dire calamity."

made me persevere for so great a length of time. This resolution was perhaps imprudent; it certainly would have been so had I not supposed I had the means within my own reach. I have no doubt that I have tried lamps, stoves, and machines in more than four thousand different forms, for effecting these purposes, and yet not many months have elapsed since I have felt entirely satisfied.

The experiments which I have made, have proved practically, that an engine with a power equal to driving a boat four miles per hour, and a rail road car twice that distance in the same time, with ten or twelve passengers, may be made for one hundred dollars; and that the engine with its preparing vessel, (a substitute for the boiler in the steam engine,) need not weigh one hundred pounds, and the expense of working it will not exceed ten or twelve cents per hour.—There are certainly no difficulties to be removed. These facts have been verified practically and repeatedly before hundreds of people.

Some recent improvement in the mode of constructing lamps for burning water to produce light and heat, have perfected the operation for these purposes. It now carries demonstration in every form. For instance, when you put but one fourth of a gill of spirits of turpentine into the lamp, and as much water, and raise the temperature to less than that of boiling water, the vapor that comes over will be in the ratio of about equal parts of each; if, in the combustion of these vapors, a due proportion of air is mixed and inflamed, it will in a few minutes boil a two-quart copper teakettle. If small brass wire is brought over and in contact with the flame, it instantly drops into pieces; small copper wire is readily melted; fine iron wire, if the proportions be right, is instantly inflamed; and thin sheet copper with a small piece of silver or silver solder on it with borax, being exposed to the flame, the silver melts in a few seconds, and the copper very soon; and this is done while the vapor is not concentrated in any way, and issues only with a velocity about the same as that of gas in gas lights.

This discovery gives every promise of supplying much cheaper fuel, (as a fuel,) exclusive of a clear saving of light than any now in use. It is my intention to introduce my lamps, &c. into use as soon as I conveniently can. This must be postponed until I can again leave home, which I trust will be early in the ensuing summer.

Oxford, April 14, 1833.  
REMARK.—We have seen some of Mr. Morey's experiments, and can testify to the correctness of his statements, as regards the great amount of heat and light evolved by combustion of the vapor of water mixed with that of spirits of turpentine or alcohol, and duly modified by common air. The results are very striking and beautiful, and we can see no reason why they should not prove of great practical utility.—*Editor.*

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#### PULPIT ELOQUENCE.

Extracts from Dr. Channing's Sermon on the Immortality of the Soul.  
"I have thus, my hearers, endeavored to show that our nature, the more it is inquired into, discovers more clearly the impress of immortality. I do not mean that this evidence supersedes all other. From its very nature, it can only be understood thoroughly by improved and purified minds. The proof of immortality which is suited to all understandings is found in the Gospel, sealed by the blood, and confirmed by the resurrection of Christ. But this, I think, is made more expressive by a demonstration of its harmony with the teachings of nature. To me, nature and revelation speak with one voice, on the great theme of man's future being. Let not their joint witness be unheard."

"How full, how bright, are the evidences of this grand truth! How weak are the common arguments which scepticism arrays against it! To me, there is but one objection against immortality, if objection it may be called; and this arises from the very greatness of the truth. My mind sometimes sinks under its weight—is lost in its immensity. I scarcely dare believe that such a good is placed within my reach.—When I think of myself as existing through all future ages, as surviving this earth and that sky, as exempted from every imperfection and error of my present being, as clothed with an angel's glory, as comprehending with my intellect, and embracing with my affections, an extent of creation, compared with which the earth is a point, when I think of myself as looking on the outward universe with an organ of vision that will reveal to me a beauty and harmony, and order, not now imagined, and as having an access to the minds of the wise and good, which will make them, in a sense, my own; when I think of myself as forming friendship with innumerable beings of rich and various intellect, and of the noblest virtue, as introduced to the society of heaven, as meeting there the great and excellent of whom I have read in history, as joined with 'the just made perfect,' in an everlasting ministry of benevolence, conversing with Jesus Christ, with the familiarity of friendship, and especially as having an immediate intercourse with God, such as the closest intimacies of earth shadow forth—when this thought of my future being comes to me, whilst I hope, I also fear; the blessedness seems too great; the consciousness of present weakness and unworthiness is almost too strong for hope. But when in this frame of mind, I look around on the creation, and see the marks of an Omnipotent goodness, to which nothing is impossible, and from which every thing may be hoped—when I see around me the proofs of an infinite Father, who must desire the perpetual progress of his intellectual offspring—when I look next at the human mind, and see what powers a few years have unfolded, and discern in it the capacity of everlasting improvement; and especially when I look at the conqueror of death, the heir of immortality, who has gone as the preserver of mankind, into the mansions of light and purity, I can and do admit the almost overpowering thought of the everlasting life, growth, and felicity of the human soul."

From the National Intelligencer.  
The Late Steamboat Disaster.—Information as late as the evening of Friday, from Essex, Connecticut, where the steamboat New England blew up, has been received through the New York papers. Fourteen persons were then dead, and some others were not expected to survive. The explosion of the boat took place about 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning, while the boat was engaged in landing passengers at Essex, a small village near the mouth of the Connecticut river. Both her boilers exploded at the same instant. The concussion was tremendous. Persons who lived three miles from the place were awakened from their sleep by the shaking of their houses. The whole of the upper works in the centre & after part of the boat were shattered to fragments, and with a greater part of the baggage of the passengers, scattered to the four winds. The engine, at the moment, was not in motion.—We remark that almost all these disasters occur while the engine has been stopped for some temporary purpose, and generally a rise from the culpable desire of the master or engineer to save his steam at the risk of the lives of all on board.

The New York papers suggest several modes of guarding against these shocking accidents. It appears to us that the most effectual way of preventing them will be to make it the interest of the owners of steamboats to do so. It is useless to try to explain them away—they all result from carelessness or fool-hardiness, and if the owners were by law fined 2 or 3000 dollars for every person who should be killed or hurt by the explosion of boilers, or from fire proceeding from the furnace, we should have to lament the occurrence of such disasters very seldom, if at all. With such a penalty hanging over them, we believe the proprietors of steamboats would take effectual steps to avoid its infliction. Engineers would no longer dare to peril the lives of a hundred human beings to save fifty cents worth of steam.

The Bank "Briberies."—Dr. Cooper, of South Carolina, closes his essays upon the U. States Bank with the following language:—"Mr. Biddle has been blamed for incurring expense in laying before the public the defences of the institution over which he presides, in reply to the incessant attacks made upon it. He would have been, not so much an imbecile President of that institution, as a traitor to his trust, if he had omitted this part of his duty, and left the cause of the Bank to the mercy of its enemies, with objections unanswered, and calumnies unrepelled. If he did not pay the presses that gave circulation to his defences, he ought to have paid them; for they subsist on such remuneration; and are honestly entitled to it."



# THE CHRONICLE.

**RICHMOND:**

**Tuesday, October 29, 1833.**

The Fall Chancery Term of the Madison Circuit Court commenced on yesterday: judge French presiding.

At a public sale, in this county, on the 21st inst. land sold for \$32 1/4 cents per acre, and likely young negro men for \$674, upon a credit of twelve months.

**WINTER IN OCTOBER.**—We had a brisk snow on yesterday morning, in this place, which lasted about thirty minutes.

We understand that *Lamentation Bush*, of Clark county, has been apprehended and tried before two Justices of the Peace for cutting Capt. Combs' throat, and sentenced to further trial. The reader will recollect that a Grand Jury of Clark refused to indict Mr. Bush for the same offense.

**Rumors.** The U. S. Gazette of the 17th inst. says, "We have to-day a rumor of an appointment to the Treasury Department at Washington, and it refers to a distinguished Pennsylvanian who once filled that station, and has since acquired fame in the literary world. Mr. Rush, we suppose, is the person alluded to—but this is all rumor."

The same paper further remarks, "we have before us a letter from Washington, which is rife with notices of some strange misunderstandings in the General Post-Office; and it refers also to an early change in the cabinet."

The next Legislature of Pennsylvania, it is said, will consist of 69 Jackson and 44 anti-Jackson members, giving a Jackson majority of 25.

**"THE COMMONWEALTH."**—We omitted to notice in our last the partnership of ORLANDO BROWN, Esq. and A. G. HODGES in the proprietorship of the "The Commonwealth." We are sure the public will be gratified to know that a writer as spirited and talented as Mr. Brown is thus permanently connected with the corps editorial. We wish the proprietors all the success their able paper so richly merits.

Mr. CLAY.—The warm and enthusiastic reception given to Mr. Clay in all our Eastern cities through which he has recently passed, must occasion as sincere gratification to his numerous friends throughout the Union, as it does to him. Whichever this enlightened patriot and statesman goes, he is cordially greeted with the unthought applause of a free people. Public escorts, the tender of public compliments, complimentary resolutions and letters addresses meet him every where on his tour. This has so alarmed the Kitchen Cabinet as to drive their organ almost to madness. Mr. Clay in his letter to the Philadelphia Committee fired a shot into their riging that tells sorely.

**THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.** In our last we briefly alluded to some of the most important measures that will probably engage the attention of the next Legislature—others of equal importance remain to be considered. First among these stands the subject of popular education. An act to promote this important object was passed in 1830, but so obnoxious were several of its features that it did not go into operation in a single county in the State. Since then the public mind has been almost entirely abstracted from the subject, until recently aroused in behalf of the General Education Convention which assembles in Lexington on the 7th of November next. That Convention will embody public sentiment upon the best amendments to that act, and we presume will present them to the Legislature for their action, but with what success we have not the means of forming a well founded conjecture. We have not a doubt but that the members of the Legislature are sensibly alive to the importance of placing the blessings of an Education within the power of every child in the Commonwealth. What they will do remains to be seen.

The subject of a Convention to alter our State Constitution, will be usual, take its turn. We hope it will meet its usual fate. Although not entirely satisfied with the constitution as it is, the objectionable features are not sufficiently obnoxious to us to induce us to put the whole to hazard in search of a more perfect one. It is useless to disguise the fact, however, that a Convention is gaining ground in this quarter. The proceedings of the County Court is the avowed cause. It is not necessary for us to point out particulars. Those who are most concerned in knowing can learn with but little trouble.

**PUBLIC MEETING.** The citizens of Richmond and its vicinity are requested to assemble in the Presbyterian Church on Tuesday (this) evening, for the purpose of considering the subject of Education, and appointing delegates to the Convention to be held in Lexington next week. Several gentlemen are expected to address the meeting.

WM. MCCLANAHAN,  
THO. C. HOWARD,  
CURTIS FIELD,  
W. H. CAPERTON,  
DANIEL BRECK,  
W. C. GOODLOE.

**BALTIMORE, Oct. 11.** Since Mr. CLAY's arrival in Baltimore, he has received the visits of a large number of citizens; and, as will be seen by the following correspondence, has been invited to a public dinner, which he has found it necessary to decline:

**BALTIMORE, Oct. 8, 1833.**

To the Hon. HENRY CLAY:  
Dear Sir: We have great pleasure in tendering to you, on the part of many of your fellow citizens of Baltimore, an invitation to a public dinner, to be given at the City Hotel, on any day which may suit your convenience.

The sensitive and honorable delicacy by which your conduct has ever been distinguished, seems, while you are a candidate for the highest office of this country, to have denied to us the opportunity of illustrating to you the hospitality of Baltimore, and of affording a manifestation of that cordial respect and friendship which are, at once, the fruit and the ornament of your conduct and your fame. While we claim a connection with you by the common ties which bind the patriot to his country, we ask to be honored with the more intimate relation that springs from that deep personal esteem of your character, which has known no change but that of increased confidence in your virtues and talents.

Under the influence of these feelings, we request that you will name some day when we shall have the honor of your company.

We are, dear sir, your friends and servants,

Jno. McKim, Jr. Robert Lemmon,  
Alex. Frigde, Isaac Munroe,  
Luke Tiernan, H. W. Evans,  
Reverdy Johnson, John B. Morris,  
Hu. Boyle, H. Niles,  
James Wilson, W. H. Freeman,  
Wm. Stuart, Sam'l. Barnes,  
Charles F. Mayer, John Patterson,  
James Harwood, Nath'l. Potter,  
Wm. R. Stuart, Rich'd. Lemmon,  
Jas. L. Hawkins, Andrew Hall,  
David Stewart, Nathaniel F. Williams,  
Zeb. H. Couch, Sam'l. Moale,  
Sam'l. Sands, Grafton L. Dulany.

To the above, Mr. Clay returned the following reply:

**BALTIMORE, 9th Oct. 1833.**

GENTLEMEN: I receive, with deep sensibility and the most grateful feelings, the testimony of confidence and attachment, conveyed by your note of yesterday. It is true, as intimated by you, that the restraint which I recently felt bound to impose on myself, in respect to public entertainments, no longer exists; and I should be extremely happy to meet you, and other of my fellow-citizens of Baltimore, in the manner most agreeable to you and to them. But gentlemen, on my present journey, undertaken in reference to duties growing out of private relations exclusively, I am accompanied by my family, and I could not accept a public dinner without violating a rule, prompted in some measure by their convenience, which I had prescribed to myself, at its commencement. I hope that, in this determination, there will be a ready acquiescence, since Baltimore requires no fresh proof of its well established hospitality, nor I of the cordial respect and friendship which I have always experienced from its citizens.

Whilst I feel, however, constrained to decline the honor of a public dinner, which has been so obligingly tendered, it will afford to me the highest satisfaction, at all times, to cultivate, in any other less formal mode of social intercourse, the esteem and friendship of yourselves and other inhabitants of this enterprising city.

I am, gentlemen, with sentiments of the highest regard,

Your friend and ob't. serv't.

H. CLAY.

**PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.** The Hon. HENRY CLAY and his family were on Saturday met at Frenchtown by a committee of gentlemen appointed at a public meeting to wait upon them to this city, and to conduct them to the lodgings provided for them.

About two o'clock, Chesnut street wharf and the wharves adjoining were crowded with citizens, awaiting the arrival of the expected guest; and the numbers continued to increase, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. Shortly after three o'clock, the steamboat Robert Morris hove in sight round the point, and her extra decoration of flags gave notice that Mr. Clay was on board. When the Robert Morris reached the wharf, the passengers gave a hearty cheer, and the steamboat New Philadelphia ran up her flags. When Mr. Clay landed, he was greeted with huzzas, which continued until he arrived at the UNITED STATES HOTEL, to which he was conducted by his friend, the Hon. JOHN SEBASTIAN.

Mrs. CLAY and the other members of the family rode from the steamboat with MATTHEW CAREY, Esq. who was, as usual, prompt and efficient to do honor to those who have done good to the people.

At the U. S. Hotel, Mr. Clay received a great number of his friends. He will, we understand, leave the city to-morrow for Boston, where he has a son in the counting room of the Messrs. Lawrence.—U. S. Gaz.

**RECEPTION OF MR. CLAY IN PHILADELPHIA.**

At a meeting of the friends of the Nation's Benefactor, HENRY CLAY, held in pursuance of public notice, at Rykman's Hotel, on Thursday evening, Oct. 10th, for the purpose of making arrangements for his reception in the city of Philadelphia, MATTHEW CAREY, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Col. J. G. WATMOUGH and HENRY C. CORBITT were appointed Secretaries. The Chair stated the object of the meeting, when the following preamble and resolutions were offered, and unanimously adopted.

It having been announced that the Hon. HENRY CLAY is expected to arrive in this city this afternoon, from the city of Baltimore, this meeting have convened for the purpose

of making arrangements to testify their sincere and unfeigned gratification to this distinguished statesman, for his unceasing devotion to the best interests of his country. In him we recognize the friend of the cause of liberty throughout the world, the eloquent defender of our nation in its councils at home, and its able and triumphant negotiator abroad. We have seen him, at two memorable epochs, interpose, and restore tranquility to our country, and save it from its existence; and ardently and without abatement attached to a man whose life is a brilliant exposition of pure patriotism and unbending integrity, it is therefore by us

**Resolved,** That a committee be appointed who shall proceed to-morrow morning to New Castle to meet the Hon. Henry Clay, and who are hereby authorized to tender to him the congratulations of his friends, and escort him upon his arrival in Philadelphia.

**Resolved,** That the said committee be authorized to procure suitable apartments for the accommodation of Mr. Clay during his stay in this city, in order that our fellow citizens may have an opportunity of presenting to him that testimonial of their attachment to him, and their just appreciation of his public character and services.

The following committee was then appointed.

John Sergeant, James Harper, Horace Bunney, Jos. R. Ingersoll, Josiah Randall, George W. Jones, John Schofield, Jos. T. Mather, Henry White, Edward Olmstead, C. W. Churchman, William White, Jr. Davis B. Stacey, N. C. Foster, James Hanna, Matthew Carey, Henry C. Corbit, Robert Howell, Gideon Scull, James Gowen, Samuel P. Wetherall, B. McCready, John G. Watmough, Adam Woolpeper, Peter Parker, Bela Badger, William Filer, Jesse Y. Castor, John Waters, Josiah Johnson: Henry Flicker.

M. CAREY, Chairman.

JOHN G. WATMOUGH, HENRY C. CORBITT, Secretaries.

**From the New York Courier and Enquirer.**

**HENRY CLAY.**

Previous to Mr. CLAY's arrival, the committee of arrangement had taken, for his accommodation, the apartments occupied by Gen. Jackson, during his late visit to this city. At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Clay, accompanied by the committee, proceeded to the Governor's room, in the City Hall, which had been appropriated by the corporation to his use. He was there met by the Mayor of the city, who introduced a number of gentlemen. During the day, a vast concourse of citizens, estimated at several thousand, were presented by the committee in attendance. A number of merchants, members of the Chamber of Commerce and others, proceeded in a body, from the Exchange to the Hall, to pay their respects to this distinguished visitor. The Grand Jury also waited upon him. Mr. Clay remained in the Governor's room until 3 o'clock, when he retired, accompanied by the committee, a portion of whom dined with him.

In the evening Mr. Clay visited the Mercantile Library. There he was received in the Director's room, and then conducted into the reading room, where he replied in his usual happy manner to an appropriate address made to him on behalf of the Association. While there, he received an invitation to visit the Mechanics' Library, whither he also repaired.

This evening, an Oration will be delivered by Mr. Kennedy of Baltimore, (the author of *Swallow Barn*) at the Chatham street Chapel, at which Mr. Clay will be present and as the subject matter of the Oration will be American Manufactures, it will probably elicit an answer from Mr. Clay.

If it were possible that any thing could add infamy to the already infamous character of that common slanderer of all that is honorable in the country, the Washington Globe, it would be the following notice of Mr. Clay's visit to this section of the country. It is well known, that with the exception of a short visit to this city on official business in 1827, Mr. Clay has not been seen of Pennsylvania since 1818. He declined coming last summer because he was a candidate for the Presidency, & now when he complies with the urgent solicitations of his friends, and ventures to visit the most populous and flourishing section of this great Republic, he is thus assailed by the common libeller of the Globe, who lives, moves, and has his being upon the patronage of the government. Is it not a reflection upon our country that a hireling thus paid and supported should be permitted to assail all who are respectable in the country, and yet continue to be the organ of the Administration?

**BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.**

**Grand Bulloon Ascension.**—Mr. DURANT's second ascension in his balloon, from Federal Hill, took place yesterday in the most imposing and beautiful style. Fears had been entertained in the morning, that the wind was too high for the experiment, but in the afternoon, it moderated, and about the hour appointed, was no more than a gentle breeze. The amphitheatre was filled at an early hour, not densely, but with a very large number of the most respectable citizens of both sexes. The ladies appeared determined to patronize Mr. Durant in earnest, this time. It is difficult to estimate with accuracy the number present, but, upon the supposition that the enclosure would contain six thousand, there must have been more than four thousand within. The hill without was covered with countless multitude, and the wharves and piers on both sides of the basin, as well as the eminences in the neighborhood, were crowded. Precisely at half past 4—or, if there was any variation, a minute or two before—Mr. Durant, having taken his place in the car with that coolness and firmness which always astonish the spectators of his daring excursions, rose slowly, in the most splendid style, amid the shouts of the admiring multitude. He scattered in the garden copies of appropriate verses, and, ascending gradually, let down at a short distance a live rabbit attached to a parachute, which descended safely a few hundred yards east of the starting place, and was brought back to the garden in a few minutes. The direction which he took was due east, & he continued in sight of the hill for about thirty minutes. He then, as usual, and was hid by the trees bounding the eastern horizon, but we learn that he reascended soon after, and was seen for about twenty minutes longer, sailing away towards the Eastern shore. He informed us a short time before he ascended, that from the direction of the wind, he would go to that shore of the Bay, and we imagine, from his rising again, and continuing up while he gradually vanished in the distance, that he was then carrying his purpose into execution. When last seen, by our calculation, he must have been over the Bay, which he would have avoided, had he not designed to attempt crossing.

He was aided on this occasion, as before, in his preparations by a number of scientific gentlemen of our city, who entered into his arrangements with the liveliest interest. The weather was all that could be desired—mild and clear—and not the slightest accident occurred to mar the universal pleasure.—American.

**From the Olice Branch.**

**DANVILLE STOCK FAIR.** The fair of the Union Agricultural Society on last Thursday in this place, was a splendid exhibition. It surpassed the expectations of all, and was pronounced by judges of fine stock and those who had attended similar exhibitions, to be not unworthy of the spirited Stock Raisers who came forward on the occasion. As to form there was not an indifferent animal shown. The prizes were all contended for handsomely. No one bore off a premium without honorable competition.

After the exhibition of the Stock the Domestic Manufactures were exhibited at Mrs. Davenport's Inn. Here, those who were spectators were no less delighted than they had been in the field. The articles shown were all fine specimens of Female Industry and skill. The Carpeting, however, except one piece, was not manufactured by ladies, but by gentlemen who follow weaving as a profession.

The Secretary of the society was not able to furnish a list of the articles that contended for premiums, the descriptions, pedigrees, &c. of the Stock shown, for this week's paper. These, together with the awards, will be published next week. The day passed off in great harmony, when the conflicting interests of exhibitors and the large concourse of spectators who attended, are taken into consideration. The premiums distributed cost the Society near two hundred Dollars.

**From the Richmond Enquirer of the 4th inst.**

We have expressed some doubts about the jurisdiction of the President over the Public Deposits. The more we have examined this question, the more we are strengthened in our opinion. Congress did not mean to establish that parallel connection between the President and the Treasury of the United States, as between himself and the other departments.—He has unquestionably the right to remove the Secretary of the Treasury, as all the other Secretaries—in all cases of abuse of office, neglect, corruption, incapacity, of malfeasance or misfeasance—but never without the very strongest necessity in any case where a particular power seems to have been explicitly committed by law to the Secretary.

We cannot understand the President to dispute, in the abstract, the Secretary's right to judge of the way in which this power is to be exercised.—In his letter he expressly says: "The power of the Secretary of the Treasury over the deposits, is unquestionable. The provision that he shall report his reasons to Congress is no limitation." &c.

The President disclaims all desire to dictate to the Secretary of the Treasury—but only to press upon him his own "view of the considerations which impel to immediate action." If these views were not conclusive upon the mind of the Secretary, it appears to us, that the President ought to have been content with doing his duty, and leaving the responsibility where the law had left it, in the hands of the secretary. The President might have in the mean time, obtained information in the best mode of depositing the public monies in the State Banks—and laid these facts along with the gross abuses of which the Bank had been guilty, before Congress and his countrymen at the next session. For this cause alone, he should not have removed the Secretary, and appointed a substitute. A people jealous of its liberties, should watch the exercise of the Executive powers in all cases; and particularly where the public purse is concerned. The most virtuous Chief Magistrate may be led into error. His very virtues may betray him. His indignation against the abuses of others may prompt him to the adoption of a remedy which he erroneously considers within the strict line of his duty.

But, truly, what are the facts of the case? Did he supersede the Secretary? or for what cause? If the Secretary did not resign,—but if the President removed him, as seems to be agreed, then the next question is, for what cause did he remove him? If he removed him because of a difference of opinion on the Deposites, we think the President has erred—however pure were his motives. But, if there were any other circumstances connected with his removal, any difference between these two officers, of a character not yet developed to the world, it will become us to judge of the whole transaction, when it is clearly and fully explained in all its circumstances. It is highly probable, that these transactions will at no distant day be submitted to the Public.

**From the Saturday Courier.**  
\$350 PREMIUM.  
The extensive circulation, and continued rapid increase of the SATURDAY COURIER, prompt the publishers to renewed exertions. At the commencement of the ensuing year, several mechanical improvements will be made. To insure a correspondent improvement in the Literary Departments, the publishers offer the following PREMIUMS:—  
To the author of the best ORIGINAL TALE, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.  
To the author of the best ORIGINAL POEM, of suitable length for publication in the Saturday Courier, FIFTY DOLLARS.  
Persons wishing to become competitors for these premiums, must forward their contributions on or before the 15th day of December. Accompanying each article, the name of the writer must be furnished. If secrecy is desired in any case, the name may be enclosed in a separate sealed envelope, which will not be opened unless the candidate is successful.  
The premiums will be awarded by a committee, to be selected for that purpose.  
The publication of the Prize Articles will be commenced in January.  
Communications must be addressed, free of postage, to  
WOODWARD & SPRAGG,  
Philadelphia.

P. S. Editors with whom we exchange, will particularly oblige us, and perhaps benefit some of their Readers, by giving the above a few insertions. Oct 12—4f

**From the Olice Branch.**

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**From the Saturday Courier.**

**VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.**  
WISH to sell my family residence on Main Street, next door to Dr. H. S. Venable's family residence. The dwelling house is a handsome and comfortable  
**Brick Building,**  
with a good Kitchen, Meat-house, Stable, Corn-house, Spring-house, Garden, &c.  
Those desiring to purchase are invited to call and examine it. Terms liberal. Apply to the subscriber, or in her absence to E. L. SHACKELFORD, Esq.  
FRANCIS SHACKELFORD,  
October 29, 1833. 7-4f

**THE PHILADELPHIA**

**Saturday Courier,**

The largest Journal printed in the U. States.

At \$2 PER ANNUM.

If it most generally occurs that the path of a public journal to popularity and success lies through years of toil and attention, and that the approbation of the public is of a slow and precarious growth, and does not in all cases reward the enterprise of the cultivator, it is chiefly ascribable to the want of that judgment and discrimination so essential to that end, and which seldom fail to obtain a just remuneration. This observation is fully confirmed by the experience which the Proprietors of the Saturday Courier have hitherto enjoyed. Knowing the causes which have impeded the progress, and frequently terminated the very existence of many newspaper journals, they were enabled to avoid them, and in an unusually short period to see the triumph of their opinions, which, whether regarding numbers or rapidly, is equally flattering. This circulation has, in less than two years, increased to upwards of seventeen thousand copies, and still continues to increase in favor and utility.

The advantages possessed by the Courier are peculiar to itself, and are equally apparent in every branch of its miscellaneous contents, which are always novel and useful, entertaining and instructive.

**LITERATURE.**—This department of the Courier is under a watchful and spirited superintendence, so that no paper unpossessed of decided merit, is admissible. On a recent occasion a PRIZE TALE was published, for which the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS was paid, and, to secure original and sterling contributions, other inducements have been offered. The correspondents of the Courier are numerous and distinguished. Among them are Miss Leslie, whose writings are the theme of European as well as American admiration; R. P. Smith, Esq. so advantageously known as a Dramatist and Novelist; Mrs. C. L. Hentz, author of *De Lara*, the successful prize tragedy; Miss Bacon, author of the pathetic tale "Love's Martyr;" and many others, who, under fictitious signatures, have obtained very distinguished celebrity. Added to these high sources of original contributions, their exchange list includes the most valuable American journals, whilst from abroad they regularly receive Bulwer's New Monthly, Campbell's Metropolitan, Fraser's Magazine, London Literary Gazette, Blackwood, La Belle Assemblée, World of Fashion, United Service Journal, &c. and through Mr. Wilmer, their agent at Liverpool, the choicest of the English papers, including the John Bull, Bell's Life in London, &c. &c.

**NEWS.**—The strictest attention is bestowed on this subject. Aware of the importance of the political events which are daily occurring, changing alike the manners and institutions of the world, the proprietors invariably furnish all foreign intelligence to the latest dates, and when its nature warrants it, an extra is published. Our domestic affairs are assiduously observed and carefully communicated, and, in addition to a minute statement of local transactions, a synopsis of events passing in all parts of the country is regularly prepared and published.

**HUMOROUS SUBJECTS.**—Could the philosophy of mirth be discussed, or rather exhibited within the limits of a prospectus, the necessity of admitting its claim to a portion of every newspaper, would be more minutely understood; but the good old motto, "dum vivimus vivamus," will be sufficient reasoning for those who value the best part of existence.

The Courier will, as usual, contain the newest and most piquant anecdotes, bon-mots, and witty recitals, all tending to fill up the leisure moments of the man of business with rational pleasure, and to increase that of the man of fashion.

The EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT embraces reviews of the new publications, notices of the fine arts, &c.; remarks on general topics, descriptions of public improvements, amusements, &c.; discussions of suitable subjects, dramatic criticisms, &c. This department has been, and will continue to be conducted in a spirit of independence. Whatever comes fairly within observation, shall be fairly dealt with, and no station or influence will deter the prompt and decided expression of unbiased opinion.

In fine, the SATURDAY COURIER is the largest, cheapest, and most diversified, entertaining, and instructive weekly newspaper issued from the American press. The publishers claim for its contents a character of vigorous originality, judicious selection, extensive variety and interesting detail; and they invite comparison with contemporary publications.

All orders for the paper, covering the necessary enclosures, must be addressed to  
WOODWARD & SPRAGG,  
No. 2 American Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

**PREMIUMS.**  
Persons procuring five subscribers to this paper, and forwarding the amount of a year's subscription, Ten Dollars, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.  
Persons forwarding ten subscribers, and remitting twenty dollars, will be entitled to an extra copy and a discount of 10 per cent.  
Persons forwarding fifteen subscribers, and thirty dollars, will be entitled to an extra copy of the paper, and a copy of Lord Byron's Works, Sir Walter Scott's Works, or any other work of a similar character and value, which may be preferred.  
Uncurrent notes of solvent banks received at par.  
N. B. Editors copying the above, and forwarding a copy of their paper, with the advertisement marked, will be entitled to an exchange.

**JOBS PRINTING,** of every description, neatly and expeditiously executed, on entire new type, at the office of the *Farmer's Chronicle*.

**From the Saturday Courier.**

**VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.**  
WISH to sell my family residence on Main Street, next door to Dr. H. S. Venable's family residence. The dwelling house is a handsome and comfortable  
**Brick Building,**  
with a good Kitchen, Meat-house, Stable, Corn-house, Spring-house, Garden, &c.  
Those desiring to purchase are invited to call and examine it. Terms liberal. Apply to the subscriber, or in her absence to E. L. SHACKELFORD, Esq.  
FRANCIS SHACKELFORD,  
October 29, 1833. 7-4f

**THE PHILADELPHIA**

**Saturday Courier,**

The largest Journal printed in the U. States.

At \$2 PER ANNUM.

If it most generally occurs that the path of a public journal to popularity and success lies through years of toil and attention, and that the approbation of the public is of a slow and precarious growth, and does not in all cases reward the enterprise of the cultivator, it is chiefly ascribable to the want of that judgment and discrimination so essential to that end, and which seldom fail to obtain a just remuneration. This observation is fully confirmed by the experience which the Proprietors of the Saturday Courier have hitherto enjoyed. Knowing the causes which have impeded the progress, and frequently terminated the very existence of many newspaper journals, they were enabled to avoid them, and in an unusually short period to see the triumph of their opinions, which, whether regarding numbers or rapidly, is equally flattering. This circulation has, in less than two years, increased to upwards of seventeen thousand copies, and still continues to increase in favor and utility.

The advantages possessed by the Courier are peculiar to itself, and are equally apparent in every branch of its miscellaneous contents, which are always novel and useful, entertaining and instructive.

**LITERATURE.**—This department of the Courier is under a watchful and spirited superintendence, so that no paper unpossessed of decided merit, is admissible. On a recent occasion a PRIZE TALE was published, for which the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS was paid, and, to secure original and sterling contributions, other inducements have been offered. The correspondents of the Courier are numerous and distinguished. Among them are Miss Leslie, whose writings are the theme of European as well as American admiration; R. P. Smith, Esq. so advantageously known as a Dramatist and Novelist; Mrs. C. L. Hentz, author of *De Lara*, the successful prize tragedy; Miss Bacon, author of the pathetic tale "Love's Martyr;" and many others, who, under fictitious signatures, have obtained very distinguished celebrity. Added to these high sources of original contributions, their exchange list includes the most valuable American journals, whilst from abroad they regularly receive Bulwer's New Monthly, Campbell's Metropolitan, Fraser's Magazine, London Literary Gazette, Blackwood, La Belle Assemblée, World of Fashion, United Service Journal, &c. and through Mr. Wilmer, their agent at Liverpool, the choicest of the English papers, including the John Bull, Bell's Life in London, &c. &c.

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**JOBS PRINTING,** of every description, neatly and expeditiously executed, on entire new type, at the office of the *Farmer's Chronicle*.

**Books & Stationery.**

**MORTON & SMITH,**

Booksellers, Bookbind



From the Spanish Poem *COPLAS DE MANRIQUE*, as translated by Prof. Longfellow of Bowdoin College.

O World! so few the years we live,  
Would that the life which thou dost give  
Were life indeed!  
But O, thy sorrows fall so fast,  
Our happiest hour is when at last  
The soul is freed.  
Our days are covered o'er with grief,  
And sorrows neither few nor brief  
Veil all in gloom;  
Left desolate of real good,  
Within this cheerless solitude  
No pleasures bloom.

Thy pilgrimage begins in tears,  
And ends in bitter doubts and fears,  
Of dark despair;  
Midway so many toils appear,  
That he who lingers longer here  
Knows most of care.  
Thy goods are bought with many a groan,  
By the hot sweat of toil alone,  
And weary hearts;  
Fleet-footed is the approach of wo,  
But with a lingering step, and slow,  
Its form departs.

"O death, no more, no more delay;  
My spirit longs to flee away,  
And be at rest;  
The will of heaven my will shall be,—  
I bow to the divine decree,  
To God's behest.  
My soul is ready to depart,  
No thought rebels, the obedient heart  
Breathes forth no sigh;  
The wish on earth to linger still  
Were vain, when 'tis God's sovereign will  
That we shall die.

"O Thou, that for our sins didst take  
A human form, and humbly make  
Thy home on earth;  
Thou, that to thy divinity  
A human nature didst ally  
By mortal birth,—  
And in that form didst suffer here,  
Torment, and agony, and fear,  
So patiently;  
By thy redeeming grace alone,  
And not for merits of my own,  
O pardon me!"

As thus the dying warrior prayed,  
Without one gathering mist or shade  
Upon his mind,  
Encircled by his family,  
Watched by affection's gentle eye,  
So soft and kind,  
His soul to him, who gave it, rose;—  
God lead it to its long repose,  
Its glorious rest!  
And though the warrior's sun has set,  
Its light shall linger round us yet,  
Bright, radiant, blest.

#### REV. TIMOTHY FLINT'S ACCOUNT OF MRS. TROLLOPE.

[From the New York Knickerbocker.]

In reply then to the question which has been asked us, we are sure, a thousand times, what sort of person was Mrs. Trollope, and what were her objects in visiting America? We reply, she was in person a short, plump figure, with a ruddy, round, Saxon face of bright complexion, forty-five, though not showing older than thirty-seven, of appearance singularly unalike, a misfortune heightened by her want of taste and female intelligence in regard to dress, or her holding herself utterly above such considerations, though at times she was as much finer and more expensively dressed than other ladies, as she was ordinarily inferior to them in her costume. Robust and masculine in her habits, she had no fear of the elements, recklessly exposing herself in long walks to the fierce meridian sun, or the pouring shower, owing a severe fever, no doubt, to these circumstances. Voluble as a French woman, shrill and piercing in the tones of her conversation, she was a most accomplished mimic, and as she had travelled in France and Italy, and knew the language and polite literature of both those countries, and was, moreover, acquainted as we knew from her correspondence, with the most distinguished men and women of genius in England; as she was, in particular, perfectly au fait in regard to everything that concerned theatricals, and play-writing, and play-going people; and she had seen every body and knew every body in Europe, of whom we hear, her conversation was remarkably amusing. Religion she considered a mere matter of state, an engine to keep people in awe, though she always spoke respectfully of profession, so far as she deemed it conscientious. There was nothing in her countenance or manner to promise the infinite fund of anecdote and observation, that she could pour forth in an unremitting continuity from morn to eve.—Instead of being a woman of low origin, as has been represented, her father was a clergyman of the established church, of some distinction, and himself an author, from whom she inherited a considerable and unalienable annuity. Her husband was a graduate of one of the universities, we believe Oxford, a barrister of the inner temple, and a brother, as we understand, of Admiral Sir John Trollope, distinguished by having gained a most brilliant victory over a French fleet, and possessing a great fortune, which Mr. Trollope, husband to the American traveller, expected to inherit; but in which he failed, from the circumstance that the old Admiral married, somewhere about his eightieth year, and had an heir born to him. Such we have often heard her relate her circumstances and relations to be; and we have no doubt, from other sources of their authenticity. She was in correspondence while in this country, as we know, with

Misses Mitford and Landon, and we believe with Campbell, the poet, and other names well known to fame. Having been trained to the expectation of inheriting a great fortune, and having views of conventional morals and decorum, not of the severer classes, not restrained by religious considerations, and mixing much with the gay and pleasure seeking, she had probably run through the common and allowed range of fashion, and exhausted the common forms of pleasure, and worn it all out to satiety; and though we have every reason to believe, that, while in America, whatever liberty she may have taken with the lesser morals, she was exemplary in her observance of the higher duties; we say in this particular, in reference to the residence of Hervieu, the French artist, in her family, which connexion naturally furnished much tea-table conversation. She was amiable in the highest degree in her relations with the people about her, in the suburbs of Cincinnati, where she resided during the greater part of her stay in America, among whom she was very popular, enacting among them *Lady Bountiful*, with a graciousness of distribution, and nursing the sick, which every where gains favor.—Besides Hervieu, an amiable and most accomplished French painter, enthusiastically devoted to his profession; her family consisted of one son, now a distinguished member of one of the colleges in England, and two daughters, the three nearly arrived at maturity.

She came to this country, induced to the step, as we suppose, by the eloquence of Francis Wright, who was about at that time to bleach out the Ethiopian tinge of the negroes, by her own peculiar process, change their bumps and make them free, wise, &c. as the French say *tout de suite* at Nashville. In Mrs. Trollope's teeming imaginative brain, we have no doubt, the dreary forest of Nashville, with its huge tulip trees and sycamores, and its little log cabins, with their dirty and half clad negro tenants, and so poorly roofed, as to require the accomplished lecturer to hold up an umbrella to shield her from a shower, while she was lecturing them within doors, was a sort of splendid hall, with columns and arcades where she could see the aforesaid process of bleaching passing under her eye, and where Hervieu, as Bonaparte said of his campaign when going to his rock, could paint it. Arriving here in a steamboat from New Orleans, after having had her fair and thin skin bitten by some hundred thousand mosquitoes at the Balize, after imagining she could smell an early spring yellow fever in every gale, while ascending between the immense marshes to New Orleans, and after informing herself so well about that city, as to affirm that she could not purchase a box of paints, in that place, merely because, inquiring along the levee, she could find none in the shops where they sold pork and lard, she hurried away from the fever-doomed city, with the speed and terror with which Lot fled from the burning Sodom to Nashville. The imagination unhappily awoke to reality. In two days, if we recollect, she fled from the halls and the bleaching process of Nashville, cutting loose, we apprehend, from her platonic partnership with Miss Wright, whose eloquence and power she used to vaunt, but whose brain she deemed touched, and came, as fast as steam could waft her, to Cincinnati, where she arrived without a line of introduction to any individual, and where our acquaintance with her commenced.

There, visited by her husband who spent one winter with her, she passed two desultory and aimless seasons, rearing the white, a huge building called a bazaar, which was no air castle, but a queer, unique, crescent-shaped Turkish Babel, so odd, that no one has seen it since, without wonder and a good humored laugh, a building which cost her twenty-four thousand dollars, on which she actually paid some twelve or thirteen thousand, leaving the remainder minus, spending, probably, four or five thousand dollars more in French articles of fancy finery, which she exposed for sale in stalls in this building; and so injudiciously, owing to her total ignorance of the American market, and of the proper place in which to build the Bazaar, and to her entrusting the sales to irresponsible and probably dishonest foreigners, that the establishment ran her in debt, instead of yielding her a revenue. A fact will explain this utter ignorance. When told that the market could not be transported from the place where people had been accustomed to purchase, she imagined that her Bazaar would tempt the crowd of fashionable a quarter of a mile from their accustomed haunt. When advised to examine the fancy stores in the city, and furnish herself with such articles as they had not; she only conformed to this salutary counsel after her orders had arrived from France.—The consequence was, that in eking out the defects of her stores, she visited one of the most ample assortments in the country, holding up her hands in undisguised astonishment, to find that such a large and splendid assortment had found its way there, antecedent to the grand findings of the Bazaar, an assortment of twenty times her capital, and far more rich and expensive. How could such things, she exclaimed, find their way to the United States.

The result of all this is easily seen. As incapable as an infant of such a project in her own country, in America her ruin was more complete than that of infantile folly. *Hinc ille lachryme.* But that was not the sorest evil. The ladies of the interior over do the ladies of the Atlantic cities in dress, as imitators generally overreach their model in show and gaudiness. In such towns as Cincinnati, persons are measured by their exterior. It was to no purpose, to urge that she was endowed, amusing, and a blue stocking dyed in the wool. None would welcome or receive her, save in four respectable families, and they were not families that gave parties, she was never admitted. Hence the *corn cake and dodger cake*, a species which Mrs. Trollope had the honor of inventing, for it

was never heard of in Cincinnati before; and hence the pork and hammy, which she found in the parties at Cincinnati. Every person knows that a party is the same thing in every opulent family in the United States; and every one understands with how much truth such an assertion could be made of a party in New York or Philadelphia. She saw nothing of the western country, except what could be seen in common with the steamboat between the great Mississippi and the bluffs of the Ohio; and every one knows, that in such ascents that is just nothing at all, in regard to qualifying a person to speak of the western country. Of the scenery about Cincinnati, judge from one circumstance of her competence to describe it. She has represented the immediate environs of Cincinnati to be a dense and disagreeable forest. The fact is, as every one who has seen the place knows, that the improvident axe has despoiled the contiguity of that city of its chief ornament, its beautiful woods, and has left it in the midst of naked hills instead of its original splendid native groves.—The walk, where she so bidden, and stung, and horned, by all sorts of wasps and snap-dragons and where she so deep in the decayed leaves and putrid matter of logs, is one of the cleanest and most open and pleasant shaded promenades in the world, where we have walked twice the hundred times, and have never been stung by a wasp or bumblebee, and never bitten by muscheto, or horned by snap dragons for the first time; and that this is the true character of the walk, every child in the vicinity is aware, and knows, too, that it is the peculiar and wonderful attribute of the Ohio forest to be singularly clear of all underbrush, and to consist of tall straight stems, like the trees of an orchard. We pass wholly over her affirmation, that the fruits in the markets of that city are mean. We believe foreigners would generally accord that it is the best fruit market in America, perhaps in the world. The slang language which she puts into the mouth of her servants, and the common people, has not even the remotest smack of western country dialect. It is entirely woven, warp and wool, from Cockney and Yorkshire. As to the log-house, and the lady who saw people but once in a month, we imagine it exists no where but in her brain. In a word, never was a person so little capable of so little disposed rightly to describe scenery, country, and the physical circumstances of eating, drinking, bawling and living. Manners, when and where she chanced, she describes well, for it is in her mind.

**Distribution of Bibles.**—From official sources it appears that the American Bible Society, with 813 auxiliary societies, during the last year, have issued of Bibles and Testaments in the English, Spanish, French, German, Welsh and Irish languages, and in several Indian dialects, 91,168. Since its formation in 1813, 2,343,892 Philadelphia Bible Society, 4,493 Other Societies estimated at 169,000

Total, 1,690,282  
The British and Foreign Bible Society, with 1614 auxiliaries, have issued 72 editions, in languages and dialects in which the Scriptures were never before printed—34 new translations, and 49 reprints.  
Total number of volumes distributed since the year 1801, 7,608,614  
The Russian Bible Society suspended in 1825, 861,105  
Societies in different parts of Europe, 2,516,130  
Societies in Asia, 315,031  
In Europe and Asia, 11,300,881  
American Societies, 1,690,282  
Total distribution, 12,991,163

The Baltimore Chronicle, in reference to the recent elections in Maryland, says—"both parties are undetermined whether to shout victory, or to have a drawn battle." The Chronicle fears, however, that Jacksonism has triumphed, and that "the hickory broom will once more sweep us from our stools." The returns as far as received certainly look very much like a Jackson triumph.

The Globe contradicts the rumor, that a quarrel had taken place between Messrs. Taney and McLane, and that the latter had tendered his resignation.

The superintendent of the Baltimore and Washington Railroad, in advertising for contracts has given notice that "drunken spirits will be totally excluded from the cars."

**Fall and Winter Goods.**  
The subscribers have just received and are now opening a large and elegant assortment of  
**FALL AND WINTER GOODS,**  
which they will sell upon the very best terms, or will exchange them for

**LARD & FEATHERS,**  
to any amount. We wish our friends and the public generally to call and examine for themselves, for we flatter ourselves we shall be able to give general satisfaction.  
MILLER & BEEMAN.  
October 8, 1833. 4-9w

**Cash for Mules.**  
THE subscriber wishes to purchase 25 or 30 good young Mules during the present month, for which the cash will be given.  
CHRISTOPHER F. FIELD.  
October 7, 1833. 4-4f

**HYGEAN PILLS.**  
A very valuable medicine for curing the Consumption, Cholera Morbus, Inflammation, (internally or externally), Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, The Doloureux, Dropsy, St. Vitae's dance, Apoplexy, Small Pox, SCARLET FEVER, Asthma, Piles, Worms, Scoury and King's Evil, just received and for sale by  
HOWARD & CHRISTOPHER.  
June 11, 1833. 3-4f

#### Something New!

THE subscribers are now in receipt of their entire stock of  
**FALL AND WINTER GOODS,**  
purchased in New York and Philadelphia entirely for cash, which will enable them to sell very cheap. We continue to keep on hand Oldham's Superior

**Cotton Yarns**  
AND  
**CANDLEWICK.**  
We will give the market price for any quantity of LARD, to be delivered during the winter.  
FIELD & HOLLOWAY.  
Richmond, October 15, 1833. 5tf

#### NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have received their supply of  
**FALL AND WINTER GOODS,**  
Comprising a very elegant assortment of English & French Merinoes, Cashmeres and Chaly's Merino Shawls and Hand'ks Fur Caps,

Calicoes and Ginghams, Ladies Gaiter Boots and Shoes, Cloths and Cashmeres, Striped & Plain Satinets, Red and White Flannels, Red, Blue, Green & White Mackana Blankets, Rose and Point Blankets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's CLOAKS.

WITH A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**DRY GOODS,**  
Groceries, Hardware AND  
**Queenware.**

All of which they offer to their customers and the public cheap. They wish to purchase 5,000 Bushels of Flax seed, 5000 lbs. Feathers, Colored Linsey and Brown Janes.—Also 500 kegs of Lard.  
MCLANAHAN & STONE.  
October 15, 1833. 5-2m

#### Robert E. Kelly,

HAS permanently located himself in the town of Richmond, where he will carry on the

**Tailoring Business,**  
in all its various branches. His shop is on Main street, next door above the medical shop of Dr. Samuel Willis, & first door below the Tavern of Mrs. Allison. He will execute any work in his line in the best manner, in the most and most expeditious fashion, and on reasonable terms. He solicits a portion of patronage.  
Richmond, October 15, 1833. 5tf

**American Turf Register,**  
AND  
**SPORTING MAGAZINE,**  
For SEPTEMBER, 1833.

**CONTENTS.**  
**HIGHFLYER.** Turf summary for the last forty years, Dissertation on the blooded stock of the United States.—On breeding for the turf, Reflections upon the present state of the turf in Virginia—New York and South Carolina.—Consequence of importation—Best stock—Breeding, &c., Condition and stable management, Breeding from Arabians—Late importations of English horses—Racehorse region, &c., Last illness & death of Sir Charles VERNAM—*Osteus equi*, or bots in horses, Character of the race courses in this country, and the rules by which they are governed—Information wanted, Tally-ho on foxhunting, Shooting fish, as practised in the west, Fly fishing and woodcock shooting, John Bullism, Down of the buzzard's wing—extraordinary healing virtue of, Poetry—Hunting song.

**SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.**  
Arrangements for the Central Course—Sweepstakes, purses, &c., Officers of the Leonardtown Jockey Club, Old Ariel, A challenge—African Lion against the world, Bertrand's portraiture—Young Bedford—Horses at the Oakley stables—Sydney—Rokeby, Royal extravagance—Prince Regent of England's farrier's bill, Extraordinary fresh water fish, Autocrat—Clifton. Who wants a good trainer—Hope Butler Recommended, Racing memoranda of the olden time.  
**RACING CALENDAR.**—Races at Three Rivers, U. S., Quebec, L. C.  
**Turf Register.**—Pedigrees.  
Embellishment—Portraiture of Highflyer.

**Contents of the October No.**  
Wild Turkey—mode of taking them in the west—with a drawing by Rindibatcher, Memoir of Medley, Slender, and Bonnets o' Blue—produce of Old Reality, Maryland Sportsmen of the olden time, Answer to Auld Lang Syne—on the claim of Bedford as a stallion, On the game and the sports of the far west, On condition and stable management, continued from the Sporting Cyclopaedia, Celebrated England Sportsmen on the Turf, Autocrat—some notions of, On the duty of judges—weighing riders, &c. &c., St. John's work, to cure the evil effects of, To prevent horses rubbing the hair of their tail, Heaves in horses—how cured, Fox hunting—The scenting power—the voice—and on breeding foxhounds, An old Sportsman out-maneuvred by his pupil, Wild deer, remarkable observations on their nature and habits, George IV. and his brother William on the turf.

**SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.**  
State of the Central course and what may be expected there at the next meeting, Stallion stakes—sphere of subscription extended, Sweepstakes to be run over the Central Course.  
**RACING CALENDAR.**—Races at Milledgeville—2nd meeting Maryland Jockey Club—Madison Association, Ken. Racing stock—bred by Dr. Cutler, of Dinwiddie county, Va.  
**Turf Register.**—Pedigrees.

**JOB PRINTING.** of every description, neatly and expeditiously executed, on entire new type, at the office of the Farmer's Chronicle.

#### MR. BROWN'S SEMINARY

For the Education of Young Ladies.

DEEPLY impressed with the importance of female education, I have determined to extend its benefits as widely as possible, I shall open my Female Seminary on a more extended plan than heretofore. To effect this object, I have procured an assistant teacher from the East, educated designedly for an instructor, who intends making the business of teaching the work of life. I have likewise procured an Instructress in the science of instrumental Music, and all the ornamental branches of Education, as well qualified, perhaps, as any in the West. In short, I design the Richmond Female Seminary to be equal to any in the western country; and to make it as desirable a point for the acquisition of knowledge as any other. The town of Richmond is situated in the interior of a healthy and fertile country; it is proverbially healthy, and if we judge from the past, there is no place in the west affording a site more conducive to health. The house occupied as a Seminary is large and airy, containing four separate apartments, convenient to any part of the town. An excellent pair of Globes, and Maps of all kinds will be kept in the Seminary for the use of the pupils; also, such Philosophical, Astronomical, Chemical and Geometrical Apparatus as may be necessary for the explanation and illustration of these sciences.

The scholastic year comprises 48 weeks, commencing the first Monday in November. It will consist of four terms, each embracing 12 weeks, with one week's intermission at its close. An annual examination of the pupils will take place at the close of each fall term.

**Terms of Tuition per Quarter.**  
Preparatory Department, including Orthography, Orthoepey & Reading, - - - - - \$5 00  
First Class—Reading, Defining, Penmanship, Arithmetic, mental and written, Geography, Ancient and Modern, with the use of Maps and Globes, Composition, - - - - - \$8 00  
Second Class—The above studies continued, with the addition of English Grammar, Geometry, Mythology, - - - - - \$8 00  
Third Class—History, Sacred, Profane, Ecclesiastical and Natural, Philosophy, Chronology, Ornithology, Geometry, Trigonometry, Rhetoric, Drawing of Maps, Geography, Composition, - - - - - \$10 00  
Fourth Class—Chemistry, Logic, Algebra, Astronomy, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Evidence of Christianity, Constitution of the United States, connected with political economy, French, Composition, - - - - - \$10 00  
Instrumental Music, - - - - - \$12 00  
Drawing and Painting, - - - - - \$5 00

Stationery of every kind, except books is furnished without any charge, and they will be furnished at the most reduced prices. No deductions for absence. Tuition to be paid quarterly in advance. For the accommodation of parents, who may wish to embrace the advantages of the Richmond Female Seminary, I have opened a boarding house for young ladies, conveniently located, large, and in the highest degree comfortable.

**Terms of Boarding.**  
Boarding, Washing, Lodging, Fire, Candles, &c. for fall and winter terms—each, - - - - - \$34 00  
Spring and Summer terms—each, \$21 00  
The strictest attention will be paid to the moral as well as intellectual culture of young ladies committed to my charge. I will only add, that the prices of Tuition and Boarding are as cheap, if not cheaper than any similar institution.

**JOHN H. BROWN.**  
References for further particulars may be made to the gentlemen whose names are appended to the following recommendation: We, the subscribers, having been patrons of the Richmond Female School, since it has been conducted by the Rev. John H. Brown, can with confidence recommend it to the public as being equal to any Female School in Kentucky.

WM. MCLANAHAN,  
CURTIS FIELD,  
J. B. WALKER,  
THOMPSON BURNAM,  
DAVID IRVINE,  
HOWARD WILLIAMS,  
E. H. FIELD,  
SQUIRE TURNER,  
T. G. LITTLE,  
DANIEL BRECK.

**Fifty Dollars Reward.**  
RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Madison county, two negro slaves, JO and his wife CINTHA. Jo has an impediment in his left ankle, which causes him to limp in walking. They are both of rather yellow complexion. Jo is of common stature in height, slender made; his wife is low, but trim and well made. I will give the above reward if apprehended and secured out of this State, and information given so that I get them; twenty-five dollars will be given if secured in this State, so that I get them; if in this county and returned to me twelve dollars will be given.

**THOMAS P. HARBER.**  
September 17, 1833. 1-tf

**MADAM BLAQUE,**  
(FROM PARIS IN FRANCE.)  
At the solicitation of several respectable Families of this place, proposes to open a  
**Dancing Academy**

on the 11th of October inst. She will teach *Waltzes, Cotillions, Gallopes & Hornpipes*, of the latest fashions. From the patronage MADAM BLAQUE has received this two years past, she hopes to merit the approbation of Richmond. MADAM B. will attend particularly to the MANNERS and GRACES of the pupils who are entrusted to her care. For terms, apply to BENJ. R. JENKINS.  
Richmond, October 8, 1833. 4tf

**NOTICE.**  
THIS is to warn all persons from trading for a note given by me to Jonathan Entill, to the amount of Twenty Dollars, the said note was given on the 2d day of Oct., 1833; the said note I will not pay unless I am compelled by law, as it was fraudulently obtained  
F. G. BUSH.  
Oct. 22, 1833. 6-3w.

**All kinds of Blanks**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

#### PUBLIC HOUSE.

BENJAMIN R. JENKINS,

HAVING purchased the well known TAYLOR ESTABLISHMENT in the town of Richmond, Kentucky, formerly kept by Col. George Shackelford and recently by Mr. Charles G. Brooks, intends shortly to have the same thoroughly repaired, and pledges himself to render his HOUSE, not only comfortable, but agreeable to all who may favor him with a call. It is large and commodious, situated near the Courthouse, in the business part of the Town, and has attached to it several convenient out Lots and Stables—His House is well furnished, his Table and Bar shall at all times be supplied with the best the country affords, and his Stables shall be well stored with provender of all kinds, and attended by good Outlets. In short, from his experience in the business, he flatters himself that the weary Traveller, and all others, will be rendered perfectly happy and comfortable whilst at his House. He, therefore, humbly solicits a continuance of that extensive patronage which the establishment has always received.

Jan. 29, 1833 20tf

**WESTERN LUMINARY.**—Prospectus of VOLUME TEN. The subscribers having purchased the establishment of the Western LUMINARY, would earnestly and respectfully appeal to the former friends of the paper, and the Christian public of the West generally, for their co-operation in sustaining and extending its circulation.

The character of the LUMINARY is already extensively known. On this point it will only be necessary to say, that it will continue to pursue the same general course which has hitherto received the extensive approbation of its subscribers. There will be no departure from the principles which have uniformly characterized the publication. The same editor, Rev. JOHN F. COOKE, who has had charge of the paper for the last two years, will still continue to act in that capacity.

While our paper is designed to be occupied chiefly in the diffusion of sound theological knowledge, and the extensive dissemination of religious intelligence, it will also contain a secular summary of the most important events of this busy and enterprising age, the latest foreign news, poetry, miscellany, and general literature.

The Western LUMINARY is the oldest religious periodical west of the Alleghenies. It is now just commencing the tenth year of its existence. Thus far it has met with the general approbation of its supporters. It shall be the object of its present proprietors to merit a continuance of that approbation. It is unnecessary, at this enlightened period, to say any thing respecting the propriety of every Christian family enjoying the benefits of such a periodical. It must be at once obvious to every mind at all enlightened by human learning or the Divine teaching of the Spirit of God. To the enlightened Christian public we confidently appeal, for their aid in sustaining a publication which is entirely dependent upon them for its support.

WILLIAM M. TODD,  
THOS. T. SKILLMAN.  
LEXINGTON, July 18, 1833.

**TERMS.**  
The WESTERN LUMINARY is published once a week on a super-imperial sheet, and handsomely type, at Two Dollars a year in advance, Two Dollars and fifty cents at the end of the month, or Three Dollars at the close of the year.

Any person procuring five new subscribers and paying for them in advance, shall receive a sixth copy gratis. 47

**PROPOSALS,** by C. S. MOREHEAD and MASON BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Frankfort, Ky., for publishing by subscription a new and complete DIGEST of all the Statutes of the State of Kentucky. The work will embrace every statute now in force, headed by its appropriate title, and under each section of an act, a reference will be given to all the most important judicial decisions, in which that section has been made the subject of construction; and without swelling the work to an inconvenient magnitude, whenever it is deemed of sufficient importance, an abstract of the principle will be given in the form of a note. The references to the judicial decisions will be made at the bottom of each page, and directly under that part of the statute, to which they have given an exposition, instead of being thrown together indiscriminately at the end of the act.

This work, though undertaken sometime ago, has been delayed on account of the expression of a preference on the part of some of the profession, for a revision instead of a re-digest of the statutes, but as there seems to be no prospect for that, the labor of completing it has been resumed.

The work will probably be comprised in two vols. royal octavo, containing from 700 to 800 pages, printed on the best paper, and well bound in law binding, and delivered to subscribers at the price of \$8 per volume. July 23, 1833.

Editors in this State, with whom we exchange, by giving the above one or two insertions, monthly, for three or four months, shall have the same favor extended to them whenever it may be requested.—[Publisher of the Commonwealth.]

**Hat Manufactory.**  
ALEXANDER M'DANIEL would respectfully inform the citizens of Madison and the adjoining counties, that he has purchased out the entire and complete Hattng Establishment of Jacob Miller, dec'd, and has permanently located himself in Richmond, Ky. He occupies the same shop heretofore occupied by Mr. Miller, on Main-street, nearly opposite the Tavern of Benj. R. Jenkins, Esq. where he has now on hand and will continue to keep, a handsome stock of first rate Fur and Wool Hats, for men and boys, made of good materials & by faithful and experienced workmen. If long experience and such observation will enable him to execute good suits upon him—no exertions shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.—He solicits the favors of the former customers of the shop, and the public generally. He will sell his Hats low for Cash, Furs or Wool. He will give the highest market price in Cash for Furs and Lamb's Wool, or Wool of the second Shearing.  
Richmond, Sept. 17, 1833. 1tf.

**500 Fat Hogs.**  
SUITABLE for Driving, (which will be ready for delivery on the 10th instant,) for sale—Apply to  
ALEXANDER MILLER.  
Silver creek, Oct. 1833. 3-3w.